# HOME THE JOURNAL.

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### News of the Week.

DOWN EAST. -The grand jury have found four indictments against Wm. H. Merritt, assistant cashier, and three against James J. Peck, late receiving teller of the Bull's Head Bank. The former are for forgery and embezzlement, and the latter for grand larceny and embezfalcation is said to be \$340,000.

new dies are not ready and they cannot issue coins from the old ones.

-The insurance on Horace Greeley's life, \$100,000, has been collected. The policy is the largest paid in the last decade.

OUT WEST. -A special from Salt Lake City says Brigleave in a few days, with Brigham Young at year, now expected to amount to £8,000.000. their head. Their destination is through the valleys bordering on the San Francisco mountains, in Arizona, near the Texas Pacific Railroad. Brigham Young, in anticipation, has resigned the presidency of the DeSoret Na-

tional Bank, Zions Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and the railroad company, and is respectively succeeded by Hon. W. H. Hooper, General Eldridge and Wm. Jennings, and the war will be transferred to Arizona. Some the total evacuation of French territory. prominent Mormons, with large business in terests, state that they will remain until they sell out. Brigham Young, this evening, publicly in the tabernacle before an immense audience, resigned the position of trustee in trust of the vast Mormon Church property south that the telegraph would not reach and Arrapahoes disturbed in their buffalo Day Saints has closed. A number of promin ent churchmen were sent on a mission to Eu-

-The American Tract Society, of New ders. The excitement has risen high among nati, where the field consists of Ohio, Indiana. Kentucky and Tennessee. The funds coutributed in future will go to the General Beused in Cincinnati's field.

trust of the Church.

-One of the largest, most successful sale of short horn cattle took place near Waukegan, Ill., last week, the entire herd, 56 in all, of W. B. Dodge, and thirty-six from the herd of C. C. Parks being sold for an aggregate the desired official request. amount of ever forty-five thousand dollars. the cows averaging \$610.50 and the bulls \$350 each. The stock was purchased by breeders from Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio and In-

-Lawrence, Ks. -The Journal learns that ernment is reinforcing all the forts in Western Kansas and south of that section, and extra troops have been ordered to the front. Two companies of cavalry have already arrived and two more are on the road. There is every prospect of Indian troubles on the frontier

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. -The Herald's Havana special says the Captain-General has ordered O'Kelley to be sent to Santiago for trial, notwithstanding th intercession of the United States Consul General Forbert, who, at the prisoner's re-

quest, asked that he be brought to Havana. -Developments made in the Bank of England forgery case which was before the Lore Mayor again last week, conclusively establishing the fact that the forgeries were committed by Austin Bidwell, now under arrest at Hav ana, and whose surrender has been ordered by the Spanish government; George McDaniel held for extradition in New York. George Bidwell, whose arrest in Edinburg has alread been appounced, and Noves, the alleged clerk of the parties who was the first person taker into custody here. George Bidwell and Noye were both before the court to-day, and after

examination remanded to Newgate. -London-The Chancellor of the Excheque has arranged to carry the reduction of fifty per cent, on the sugar duties into effect next month. The reduction on raw sugar will take place on the 8th, and on refined sugar on the

ed in the islands on the Irish coast off Galway The sheep even are starving. Subscription are opened for the relief of the islanders.

-Paris-A desperate fight occurred a few days ago in Glonne, department of the Stendee, between two companies of strolling ac tors. Nine were killed, and several injured.

-The city of Salvador, Central America has been destroyed by an earthquake. Eight hundred persons perished and \$12,000,000 of property were destroyed. The earthquake buildings were burned. For a few days sligh shocks of earthquake had occurred, but no serious apprehensions were entertained. It was on the afternoon of the 4th of March about half past four, almost without warning that a great part of the city was reduced to little more than ruins. The ground heaved as a ship in a gale. Terrific thunderings burs from under foot. Walls tottered and were rent in many places with wide crevices. Roofs sunk and tiles, etc., were precipitated to the ground. Lamps, pitchers, basins, glass, etc. were overturned and broken. Three violent vants commenced to scream piteously and could not be pacified. Wild birds flew to the houses. Horses grew frantic in stables, and dogs howling slunk for protection. Every few minutes shakings of less violence occur-

red. The scene beggars description-the women and children, fleeing to the fields with valuables hastily collected, then the ringing of the alarm bells and the beating of drumcalling all the soldiers under arms, for in Sal confusion of great earthquakes, and as the Indians from the forests prowl for prey into it, only checked by the bayonets of the gov ernment troops. These were posted in squads,

-One hundred English farmers, bound for A. Bogers, of Somerestabire, is president of last argument prevailed.

at short distances, all over San Salvador.

the colony, which will settle on a track twenty-four by twelve miles, and situated twelve miles east of Glyndon, twenty east of Morehead, and two hundred and thirty from Dubuth. Two thousand farmers are expected during the present year in the same section.

-A letter from Sonoma county, in the Sat Francisco Bulletin says that an important change has taken place in the geysers recentzlement. Both filed bonds for trial. The de- ly, and that they now exhibit a greater display of fiery activity than has been known since 1859. A real geyser is now shot up from the Witches' Caldron to a height of about fortynew silver coins. The officials state that the two feet above the surface, and it is said that it would rise much higher were it not for the overhanging rocks which are in its way. The water in the caldron maintains a temperature of 292 degrees Fahrenheit; dense volumes of steam are continually ascending into the air, and warm work is going on all through Geyser

-It is announced that the new Turkish ham Young speaks daily of abdicating. For loan of £50,000,000 is meant of cover all paysome time preparations have been made for a ments for the construction of new railways. Mormon exodus southward. A large number and the large deficit in the budget of thi

> ... The Herald's Havana special says the Captain-General states that two letters from Cespedeo were found on its correspondent O'Kelly, and he will be treated as a spy.

-The Committee appointed to report on the clumn of the Place Vendome, in Paris, bas decided to re-erect the monument as it stood when it was destroyed, and to record by two inscriptions the date of its demolition and seeks a new locality where he can be supreme. that of its reconstruction. The work will be The Mormon problem is still unsolved, and carried on so as to terminate at the time of

### IN GENERAL.

-The Commissioner of Indian affairs has received a letter from Superintendent Hoag, stating that he has not yet discovered who were the perpetrators of the murder of the and funds. He said he was going so far four surveyors. He reports the Cheyennes him. The spring conference of the Latter range by the whites south of the Arkansas river, where their treaty of 1867 provides they may hunt as long as they desire. They are rope and the islands in the Pacific. New offi- also disturbed and injured by outlawed whisky ces were created and filled, occasioned by the dealers, and dissatisfied with the appearance resignation of Brigham Young as trustee in and stay of surveyors on their reservation, but deny any knowledge of the recent mur-

York, and the Western Tract and Book So- them in consequence of the murder of severa ciety, of Cincinnati, have united. Hereafter of their number lately, while returning from there will be only one depository in Cincin- New Mexico as previously reported, but the excitement is subsiding, and Hoag says: We shall doubtless control them if the border citizens can be properly restrained. The Comnevolent Fund, and one-tenth of all the missioner of Indian Affairs has called the atamount the Tract Society gives away will be tention of the Secretary of the Interior to the recent murder of the surveyors, and requests the Secretary to obtain from the President an order for stationing two companies of troops inetieth meridian. The Secretary will make

-The Secretary of the Interior has received a letter from the Modoc Peace Commissioner, Meacham, in which Meacham says: The principal impediment to peace negotiations is the fear that the Indians indicted by the Jackson ever read of Eastern gorgeousness. He county Grand Jury will be given up for punthe Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arrapahoe In- ishment. The Peace Commissioners and military are, however, working together harmon iously to overcome the distrust of the Modocs, but a difficulty is encountered from the intervention of bad white men who, from mercenary motives, desire a prolongation of war. Secretary Delano had advised the military not to give up the indicted Indians but rather to remove them if they surrender.

-The Sixth Presbyterian Church, Washington, has been awarded \$11,500 damages from the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad for laying its track in immediate proximity to the church property.

-It is reported the President will appoint Gen. Lafayette McLowe U. S. Marshal for Georgia

-William L. Scrugge, of Georgia, has been appointed Minister resident to the United States of Columbia.

-A Paris letter says that of twenty million rancs subscribed in France for the construction of the imaginary Memphis and Elpaso railroad eighteen and a half millions went into the pockets of those who engineered the scheme and the remainder was used to make extravagant contracts that the sale of the onds might be further stimulated.

-Galveston, Texas-Telegrams and private intelligence from twenty-three counties report that the frosts have killed the crops, and the fruit is all killed. Replanting has commenced. The counties embrace a large portion of the cotton growing district.

-Mr. Sparks, agent of the White Star Line nnounces that in conformity with the wishes of the contributors to the fund of \$2,000 collected in Chicago, the same will be set aside for the purchase of suitable rewards for the officers and erew of the Atlantic, conspicuous in saving life, and for rewarding Rev. Mr Ancient, and the fishermen who so nobly as

-A very important provision of the new consolidated Pension laws has just been brought to notice, and is one which, if literally construed, will take several millions out of the Treasury. It declares that the pension of per month for each child under the age of 16 year of the husband on account of whose death the claim has been or shall be ranted the increase to date from July 5, 1866. This provision attracted no attention at the time of

the passage of the bill. -A law passed by the last Congress provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue new notes of the national currency in all cases where any of the several denomination of bills shall have been counterfeited. As each particular denomination of ones, twos fives, &c., has been counterfeited, the law may be understood by briefly stating that the Secretary is required to execute new notes to take the place of all the outstanding national currency. While Congress appropriates \$600, 000 for this purpose, the law requires that each National Bank which receives now note: shall reimburse the Government

A GEORGIA clairvovant revealed the whereabouts of \$10,000 recently stolen in Savannah. Her supposed skill brought her considerable custom for a Salvador murder and pillage accompany the few days, but she was finally arrested, and confessed to committing the theft.

A LONG lost husband made his appearance in Brunswick, N. . a few days ago, and with tears and \$75,000 implored his wife to kick her second husband down the back steirs. The

#### THE UNFINISHED PRAYER.

"Now I lay,"—repeat it, darling—
"Lay me," lisped the tiny lips
Of my daughter, kneeling, bending
O'er her folded finger tips.

"Down to sleep,"—"To sleep," she murn And the early head bent low; "I pray the Lord," I gently added, "You can say it all, I know."

"Pray the Lord "—the sound came faintly-Fain'ser still—" My soul to keep:" Then the tired head fairly nodded, And the child was fast asleep.

But the dewy eyes half opened When I clasped her to my breast, And the dear voice softly whispered, "Mardua, God knows all the rest.

#### THE MODERN LOVER.

"Why so pale and wan, fond lover? Prithee, why so pale?"
"I've been to see my lafy's gover-Nor, without avail."
He won't plank down a nail!"

"Why so dull and mute, young sinner? Prithee, why so mute?"
"He must pony up the tin, or I must scoot— The old galoot !

"She needs balls and phatons, dresses Brown-stone house, etcet.; I can't live on bread and creases-How, then, can I get These things? I'm in debt— The match is off, you bet.

#### W. H. SEWARD IN INDIA.

A CONCERT IN INDIA.

The maharajah's concert was given in style of Oriental magnificence at the town-hall, before an audience of twelve hundred, all of whom the prince had invited. An illuminated arch was raised above the porch of the building, and above it blazed the "Star of India." with all the effect which gas-gets and reflectors of burnished silver could produce. The vaulted roof of the building is supported by double rows of white Corinthian columns with corresponding pilasters. The ceiling and walls were painted in delicate green; groups of rose-colored lamps were suspended between the columns and pilasters, and the nave was lighted with transparencies designed to illustrate the greatness and glory of Britain. The splendid combination of light and color brought out in full relief the garlands and festoons of flowers which burdened the air with perfume. Sofas were arranged so as to afford the guests full freedom of promenade and conversation in the intervals of the music. The maharajah, with royal munificence, brought the entire operatic troupe upon the in the vicinity of the public work, west of the stage, while independent bands of music were stationed at all the approaches of the edifice. The turbaned and decorated prince appeared in his own proper regalia of gold and jewels, realizing the highest descriptions we have wore not only rings without number on necklaces of jewels, and "ropes of pearls" on his breast, but also a blueand-gold satin robe, which was broider ed to the depth of six inches with a sol id mass of glittering precious stones. It is needless to say that the musical performance was very good, yet it was the ostentatious display which attended it that was the wonder of Calcutta that

A HINDOO TEMPLE.

We went to-day in search of Kali

Ghard. It is the most famous of the

Hindoo temples here, and from it the city derives its name. We found it in base suburb. It has three disconnected structures, which, although they are built after the customary models, and of solid materials, seem nevertheess mean, when seen with their vulgar surroundings. The floors of all are on one level, eight feet above the ground, and are reached by stone steps. The building on the right hand is a circular one about fifteen feet high above the loor, open all round, with a roof supported by Hipdoo columns. The central building is an oblong one. The third and principal edifice is a square surmounted by a dome, which extends beyond the walls, and is supported by outside columns. It has no windows; light is admitted through small doors on three sides. The building first described is the hall of sacrifice, into which only Bramin priests are admitted. The building last described contains the shrine of the goddess Kali, to whose service the Thugs especially devoted themselves. Not even its threshold must be profaned by the footstep of the vulgar. The central edifice is the worshippers', from which they pay their adoration to the divinity on the right hand, and on the other witness the sac rifices A Bramin crowd dressed in clean white, many of them speaking uncommonly good English, were assidnons, though not obtrusive, in explaining the mysteries to us. As we went through the grounds, a native police sprang forth at every turn to protect us against any injury or offence. We waited an hour for the priest who had the keys. He came at last, arrayed in in every way seeming worthy to serve at the altar. With much labor he uning its heavy bolts backward, threw

selves around us, and something like ment, upon the strange process of dismumbled prayers were heard as they posing of the remains of the dead. beat their heads upon the pavement. We placed some rupees in a vessel be- the ashes which remain from the fires?" of Kali, and the doors were quickly the sacred river." clos d. This savage deity called Kali, is the wife of Siva, and is the author of Bullocks and goats are sacrificed. Fire without difficulty that we made our way purifies the latter, and the offerring is through it to the station assigned us, nor did the holy men disdain to receive sand in number. He also explained to hall of sacrifice is rank with the odor On either side of this magnificent barge white cows, with wreaths of orange- had occasion to make, and that he had, ty Bramins and their families live in one containing the Maharajah of Visiand about this temple. They seem to gapatam, the other, the Maharajah of be supported by contributions of pil- Putteeala. These dignitaries were grims, and by deprecatory offerings of guests. The barges of the three prinmerchants who are engaging in business ces were lashed together, and a grand

THE KING OF OUDE. The majestic declamations of Burke, in the trial of Warren Hastings, have made the civilized world familiar with the tragic story of the kingdom of Onde. We may, hereafter, have occasion to speak, not of the kingdom, but of the king. The last descendant of the native king who reigned at Lucknow under the British protectorate, joined the mutiny in 1857. On its suppression, he was deprived of the kingdom, but was allowed to retain his sovereign rank with a munificent pension, though obliged to reside in Calcutta under government surveillance. Yesterday, we repaired to his palace on the bank of the Hoogly, in compliance with his invitation. The royal residence consists of twelve stately edifices with collonades, which accommodate retainers, servants, and soldiery, numbering in all ten thousand. A regiment of native troops gave Mr. Seward a salute at the grand gate, and we were received at the palace by the king's eldest son, the heir-apparent, who announced that his father, being very ill, had deputed him to be his representative on the occasion of our visit. We have never seen a handsomer youth, although he is swarthy. Dressed fully up to his character, he wore flowing robes of blue velvet, embroidered with gold, and his father's jewelled gold crown. The titular King of Oude is probably the only monarch in the world who wears such of the palmy state from which he has fallen, fallen, fallen,

communicative temper, conducted us through the extensive flower-gardens immense menageries as well as aviaries and aquariums, neither of which, we imagine, has an equal in any part of the world. An account of the animals exhibited would be little less than a "catalogue." We saw huge boa-constrictors sleeping in their cages. The snake-charmer skilfully drew the cobra de capello from its prison, stretched it on the ground, and then with great dexterity seized it by the throat, and at pleasure made it open its mouth and show the strong, sharp, white fang, whose stroke is instant death, and beneath it the small sac in which the fatal venom is secreted. The ostrich, the bird-of-paradise, the pelican, the flamingo, the eagle, and the swan, are as domesticated as if they had known no other home. We counted one hundred species of the pigeon, nor can we recall the name of any tenant of the air which is not represented there. The aquariums are lakes, each covering an acre, and ten feet deep. Their inhabitants of all kinds came to be fed from our hands. An immense green tortoise was tempted to the shore by a bunch of bananas, and walked back seeming not at all oppressed by the burden of an attendant, who stood on his back, and who weighs nearly two hundred pounds. The English people here tell us that the munificent King of Oude is treacherous, and that his handsome son is graceless But when has conqueror confided in his

The prince, in a most amiable and

A NIGHT ON THE GANGES. A continuous railroad-journey wenty-two hours, fatiguing everywhere, is doubly severe here; but how could we decline a compliment from so high a native source, or how forego an occasion so novel and interesting as a night on the Ganges? Two officers of the prince's household bearing silver maces six feet long, with twenty servants in scarlet and white, met us on the riverbank and placed us in cushioned chairs, under a gay canopy, on the deck of a graceful yacht. We floated leisurely downward with the current. The first pure white-a tall man and dignified, in part of the voyage had no special interest. The night was dark, and the dim lights around us gave us only spectral fastened a massive padlock, and, turn- glimpses of the terraced banks. When, however, we had advanced a mile, we open a door on either side of the sanc- saw, on our right, at the river's edge, tuary, and disclosed to us through the the blazing, crackling flames of seeming dim light a wrought-iron or stone figure | bonfires. The portion of the banks of human proportions but scarcely of thus illuminated seemed to rise to the human shape. The idol is black, has height of a hundred feet, and were three glaring red eyes, a broad golden thickly crowded with massive structongue tipped with black, which pro- tures; and, over all these, the gleaming The arms are large. The left hand our surprise to find that the tires, which holds a giant's head; the right hand, a sword with which it has been severed—

The arms are large. The left hand our surprise to find that the tires, which and narrow, but well paved, and compared with delight. As for Mr. Several, he, fortunate gentleman, anuguration of intelligence from one type to another in the ascending scale of animal forms aword with which it has been severed—

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At this point we entered a crowd of

brilliantly-illuminated and gayly-deco-

Oriental pavilion extended over them, All the optical effect that can be obtained by fanciful naval designs, brilliant light, and variegated drapery, by moving crowds and splendid costumes, reflected by mirrors, crystals and gold, was produced here; while the senses were ravished by the perfume of burning incense and tropical flowers. Though dazzled by cross-lights, and bewildered by the indescribable glitter, we passed, under safe guidance, from our own barge to that of the Maharajah of Benares. Under the same conduct we passed through successive chambers, each varying in enchantment from the others, until we reached the curtained and festooned central saloon, appropriated to guests. Here rose-water and neroli gushed over us from silver and crystal fountains; champagne and sherbets sparkled in golden vases; buffets groaned with the weight of fruits, confectionery and ices; while beautiful nautch girls in gauzy attire performed their most sacred and celebrated songs

and dances to their strange music. It may be imagined we were filled with emotion, when, in an interval of this elaborate Asiatic exhibition, the solemn measure of "Glory Hallelnjah" from a full European orchestra burst upon our ears. The performance of this great marching-anthem of the Unio army in the late war, was a thoughtful recognition on the part of the maharajah of Mr. Seward's presence. We took leave of our princely entertainers who, unlike ourselves, had strength enough to endure it.

THE GHAUTS OF THE GANGES. Long before John baptized in the Jordan, the Asiatics had conceived the beautiful idea that certain rivers are holy, and that their waters have the power of "cleansing from all sin." The Ganges is, as it always has been, that river of the Hindoos. They must come hither as pilgrims from the most distant regions, at least once in a lifetime, and even once a year, if they can. They come here, moreover, if the can, to die; because, to die in the holy city secures a direct entrance into paradisc Native princes, successful baboos, and rich zemindars, please the Bramin priests and the people, and think also that they please the gods, by erecting majestic temples and buildings, costly marble ghants for the use of the pilgrims as well as burning ghants. reach these ghauts, the high, steep banks of the river, for miles in length, are terraced with perfect stone steps. The temples rise to the height of five, six, seven, eight, nine stories. They are built of marble and freestone, pierced with windows of every conceivable graceful shape, and are extravagantly ornamented with colennades, corridors, balconies, niches, large and small domes, towers, pavilions, and pinnacles, which are set off with gilding and bright colors. The mosque, with its tapering minarets, occasionally interjected among the temples, lends a pleasing relief to the Hindoo architecture. while its severe form and outlines seem to reprove the prolific imagination of the Hindoos. A highly-picturesque scone presented itself on the river bank. Citizens, pilgrims, men, women, and children-singly, in groups, and in throngs-are ascending and descending the staircases, bearing on their heads bronze urns and vases, large and small, of forms as graceful as the Etruscan. Even the stately elephant seems to have adopted the mystic faith, for we saw him many times walk down the staircase, which had been nicely adapted to the human footstep, fill his trunk, and solemnly return. Pilgrims were plunging into the water from platforms and boats and barges of fanciful construc tion, some in the shape of peacocks. swans, and fishes. All the devotees dress in snow-white robes as they leave the water, to give effect to the idea that immersion purifies. The funeral-fires of the previous night are still blazing. How can they be extinguished? All that are in the city must die, and all that die are brought here. Having passed the entire river-front in the yacht jects from a distented mouth down to dome and minarets of Aurengzebe, the we dismissed it and returned through otherwise quiet; crowds on the way-

both crimsoned with blood. A necklace Ghauts are built on the banks for the temple is that of Siva, the representat cushions, in the coach drawn by six of infants skulls graces the demon, sole purpose of cremation. The spective of the principle of destruction and well-trained animals, was unconscious Devout worshippers prostrated them- tacle turned our thoughts, for the mo- reproduction. The dome and the tow- of the disturbance which had arisen beers are of burnished gold. Siva is the hind him. His inexperienced and more same round, black stone set in the floor venturesome companions clung to each "What," we inquired, "is done with as at Calcutta. For greater reverence other in fright, but order was restored, is paid to him here. Access and egress and all were reassured. On the way to fore us; these were thrown at the feet "They scatter them on the bosom of are made almost impossible by the mul- his capital, the maharajah addressed to titude of pilgrims and votaries, who Mr. Seward a studied speech of welcome into the temples laden with per- come. Taking care to express his refumes, fruits, flowers, and urns of holy gret that his guest had not accepted the all the evils which beset the human race. rated barges, so dense that it was not water. Priests receive these oblations elephant, the prince said, that the troops and appropriate them as perquisites, we had passed in review were ten thoueaten by the priests; the former, inca- near the maharajah's barge, from which some bright silver rupees from our un- Mr. Seward, that when he came to the pable of purification, are charitably giv- a calcium-light flashed an intense and worthy and profane hands. These throne, he found no streets in Putteeals en to parials. The ground around the dazzling splendor over the entire city, small, gentle, and very pretty sacred wide enough for such a pageant as he of putrefaction. One hundred and fif- was another one, equally gorgeous; the flowers and roses around their necks, therefore, enlarged the streets, but not wander at pleasure in the holiest recesses of the temple, among the worship- the owners of adjacent property. Night pers, who feed them with rose-leaves

and locus-flowers, living, moving animal creation, the monkey. Moreover, these monkeys seem to honors. They are of all sorts and sizes. banner, we stopped before a lofty Sa-We saw them by the thousand gambolling in the courts, "racing and chasing" through the corriders, and mischievouslow from columns and cornices, from balustrades and balconies.

RECEPTION AT PUTTHEALA. Putteeala, the capital of the province or native principality of the same name,

s protected by a citadel as spacious,

though not so substantially or scientifi-

Fortifications in India seem to have

been built as retreats or places of safe-

ty for the sovereign or his family. The

mother of the present prince resides in

through a cloud of dust the maharaiah coming toward us in a magnificent state coach drawn by six white horses; the highway, on either side, was lined with out-riders and a squadron of cavalry. The prince, driving by the side of our will sleep. You must be weary with carriage, saluted Mr. Seward with stately cordiality. When the compliments were ended, the maharajah asked Mr. Seward in which manner he would pre fer to make his entrance into the capied to make his entrance on the back of an elephant. Mr. Seward, diffident perhaps of his skill in the latter mode of travel, or acting under a conviction that modesty best becomes a visitor, accepted the offer of a seat in the souch. The maharajah, taking his seat at Mr. Seward's left, made a rapid advance toward the city. The ladies, like Mr. Seward, being complimented with the same choice of manner of entering the city, decided like Mr. Seward, in favor of a comfortable coach-and-six. Hereupon a halt and parley ensued between Captain Horsford and the prince's master of ceremonies. In the course of this debate, it appeared that, while the prince excused Mr. Seward's decli nation of the honor of the elephant on the ground of his years, the ladies who could offer no such plea would give of fence by claiming the same indulgence Sixty elephants stood by the road-side, richly caparisoned in cloth of gold and scarlet, all ornamented with gilt earrings and necklaces. There was no more to be said on that question. The elephants kneeled, silver ladders were placed against their sides, and in less time than it takes to describe the action, the two ladies, not venturing to ride alone, were seated, together with Captain Horsford, in the spacious gild ed and velvet howdah. The elephant arose with a motion like that of the surge on the coast of Madras, and the adies found themselves in the upper air. The Hindoo driver sits on the elephant's head and directs his motions by the use of an iron spike, which he thrusts against the skin on either side of the forehead. A procession was then formed. First, the maharajah with Mr. Seward; then the ladies; next, our three servants, Jeanie, Price and Freeman; next, the musteed; next, the Minister of Justice, mounted in the same manner, and behind them the long train of elephants without any riders, and the five hundred richly-caparisoned horses, led by as many grooms no less gayly dressed. As a signal for the progress to begin, the air was rent by s salvo of nineteen guns; the salute was repeated by a fusillade from what seemed endless ranks of infantry, bugles sounded a march, and the cavalry moved to the front. Four bands of music wheeled into column, playing more or less together, "God save the Queen!" Behind them a company of fifty bagpipers, playing not all together, as they fell into line, "Bonny Dundee." the moment of the cannonade the led horses kicked, pranced, and reared; the elephants uttered piteous, deep, indescribable cries, and tried to prick up their enormous jewelled ears, remaining

without making due compensation to came on us as we reached the gates. We looked from our howdahs upon the But what a poor apology for human that roofs of the dwellings and shops devotion is that of Siva compared with below us. Their inmates were gathered the exhibition of that sentiment which at the doors in gay dresses, and seemed is presented to Doorga! At the temple as the burghers of Lilliput. Thus we of the former it is a black stone that is passed through the entire city, and honored; at that of the Doorga it is the reached, beyond the farther gate, an esplanade used as a Campus Martius. Winding around a tall flag-staff, under appreciate their celestial privileges and the folds of what is called the sacred cracenic gate. Here, the maharajah, with Mr. Seward, alighted, and the elophant-riders dismounted. The prince ly laughing upon the worshippers be- led the way on a gravelled walk, by the side of successive fountains, in an orange and lemon garden, as it seemed, of boundless extent. Each fountain poured over a cascade into the next. These cascades were illumined by torch-lights from behind, which imparted to the jets all the hues of the rainbow. We stopcally constructed, as Fort Hamilton. ped at the porch of a tasteful Moorish palace. The prince, taking Mr. Seward by the hand, led him up a gentle flight of steps, neross a veranda, into a salon which may be eighty by forty feet, and the citadel of Putteeala. Arriving at thirty feet high, the ceiling supported its gate, we came to a halt, and we saw by a double row of columns, and the walls draped with orange and scarlet silks. "The palace," said the maharajah, "is yours; this is the hall in which you will sit; these apartments on either side of it are the rooms in which you your journey. I beg to take my leave for the night. I shall have the honor

to visit you to-morrow morning." The ladies were not slow in exploring the cosey little palace. Its lights, furantiquated nead-gear as this. Doubt-less, however, it is a pleasing reminder at twelve o'clock, leaving the pageant tal; whether he would go with him in iture, and ornamentation, are an Oriof the Ganges to go on during the his coach, or whether he would be pleas- ental exaggeration of the European prepared by a French hand, and graced with the best wines of France, Germany, and Portugal, was served by Hindoos, who, dressed in flowing white gowns, glided noiselessly in bare feet over the velvet carpet. "Of a truth," said Mr. Seward, "the prince of Put tecala is not like those people whom we see in Calcutta," As for the ladies, they expressed a doubt whether the story of Aladdin is indeed a fiction.

## ThE FANCIES OF YOUTH AND AGE.

I. B. LOWHLL. While yet my blood ran full and free, tray girls the Muses seemed to me, Forever young, forever fair, With laughing eyes that challenge care, No hour when they would not be word; Too happy days! But, wiser now,

Three mairons, with unjoyful b And eyes severe, that conquer n I see replace those witches fine. Their looks convict the unthrifty years, Theirs are the rock, the thread, the shears, Symbols, the artist's triple clew To matter, form and measure due

Each lays a finger on her lip And signs, "Beware! the mon And signs, "Beware; the moments How shall I hope the three to gain? Fogether, triumph; singly pair

LIFE AND MATTER. - Nothing remains rest. If a single particle in a living ody were quiescent a chain of disasterus consequences would quickly follow, rminating in death. Such is the fact especting the necrosis of any part of an injured bone. When the circulation and deposition of new ossific materials interrupted at any particular point or region, mortification, gangrene and throwing off of the dead portion immediately commences.. We are perpetually supplying the system with new life material. That is accomplished by food in the stomach. It is there put in condition to be wafted all through

the body. On its route a particle is dropped here and there, and at the same instant an old one is removed. As soon as the vitality of the new piece has been imparted, it becomes from that instant useless. Thus we are perpetually being renewed, and by eating and drinking the supply is equal to the demand. Thus may be explained a law of the animal economy, how it is that we have neither the same bones nor the same flesh to-day that we had years ago. Although identically the same individuals, our bodies have been renewed repeatedly in the course of an ordinary lifetime. Whenever that process of as similation is interrupted - in other words, when neither new matter is supplied nor can the old be removed, when in health-death is inevitable. Therefore, it is self-evident that every particle of nutriment is charged with a definite amount of vitality. An aggre gation of these elements eventuates in a life-force. Variously arranged, they result in particular organic forms, and result in particular organ